

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 1, 1864.

NO. 328.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.
THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected with his office is faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Ballitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864.

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, and Louisville.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 8:20 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

For your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.
WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 1, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county, Ky.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of insubordination whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th day of April 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutcher, of Boyle county, Ky.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May 1864, a negro boy calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutcher, of Boyle county, Ky.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

NOTICE.

Parties interested, will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

NOTICE.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

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Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Shiloh, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 8:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:55 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Lexington at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The morning train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Kentucky, St. Joseph, and Louisville.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica in the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure to the changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.
and its attendant train of symptoms, it sets more like a charm upon a disease, and is more efficacious in the whole range of Materia Medica, than can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 187 and 188.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

CEDRON BITTERS
one trial, and you will never use any other.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 73.]
AN ACT to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to enlist, out of any volunteer forces in the army of the Cumberland, pontooners, or engineers, to serve wherever required for three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, and to have the same organization, pay, and emoluments as are allowed to engineer soldiers under the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the engineers authorized to be raised under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commander of the army of the Cumberland, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as engineer officers of similar grade in the regular army.

Approved May 20, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, nineteen million four hundred and twenty three thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars.

For the purchase, construction, and repairs of vessels, materials, and labor, for the Western waters, four millions of dollars.

For the purchase, construction, and repairs of vessels, materials, and labor, for the Western waters, four millions of dollars.

For extra labor, expense of repairs, and so forth, on foreign stations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of armored plated vessels, three million six hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof, three million, eight hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: canvas, leather, cables and anchors, and furniture, and stores in the masters', boatswains' and sailmakers' departments, three millions of dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and mechanics attached to vessels for sea service, six million four hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and five dollars.

For the construction, repair, wear and tear of machinery of vessels in commission, twenty-eight million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the coast survey and engineer and marine corps, two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including labor and incidental expenses, eight million three hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the navy, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of nautical and astronomical instruments, books, maps, and charts; and for the repair of instruments and binding of books, books and charts, one hundred and one thousand and forty two dollars.

For clothing for the navy, five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description, and patent right to use same; for repairs of steam-engines and boilers, and for the purchase and maintenance of iron and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description for navy yard purposes; for telegrams, postage of letters on public service; for furniture for Government offices and houses in the navy yards; for coal and other fuel; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and repairing up yards; for flag, painting, and packing boxes; for pay of watchmen; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; for tolls and ferriages; for water tax; and for rent of stores and rendezvous, one million three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: expense of recruiting; travelling expenses of officers; transportation of men and materials; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; postage on public letters; wharfage and demurrage; funeral expenses; apprehending deserters; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in the navy, one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of navigation, viz:

For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores; for postage on letters; for telegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing boxes and materials; for blank-books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings, and models; and for incidental expenses applicable to any other appropriation, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
For contingent and incidental expenses, viz: For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For postage, drawings, and transportation of materials, seventy-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, sixty thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
For contingent expenses, viz:

For transportation of materials, printing, stationery, advertising, books, drawings, models, pilgates, and incidental expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurses, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, and additional pay to musicians of the band, seven hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty cents.

For provisions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For fuel, thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repairs of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and other instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight; ferrage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judges advocates; per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters in the barracks, boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunk; repairs to public galleys; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarriage and wheelbarrows; scavenging; purchase and repairs of galleys, cooking stoves; ranges; stoves where there are no galleys; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps, furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, pails, and for other purposes, forty-five thousand dollars.

For widening and improving the marine barracks, and officers' quarters at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For building marine barracks, at navy yard, Mare Island, California, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars and forty-four cents.

NAVY YARDS.
For plumbers, coopersmiths, and tin shop, quay walls, mooring piers, iron store, extension of ship ways, machinery and tools, repairs on floating dock, barracks and guard house, on Seavey's Island, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Boston.
For additional amount for joiners' shop, additional amount for coal house, extension of shear-wharf, railroad tracks, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.
For dredging channels; quay-wall at saw-mills; new foundry; improvements on cob dock; improvements to dry dock; machine shop extension; improvements of dry dock; quay wall at new wharf; iron-plating shop; resoling store; iron fence in front of officers' houses; repairs of all kinds; machinery for iron-clad building, machinery for pattern, boiler, and machine shop; machinery for new foundry; machinery for machine shop extension; machinery for smithery, joiner, and oakum shops; one six ton, one four ton, and one two ton hammer, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

Philadelphia.
For repairs of dry dock, pitch house, dredging; repairs of damage to store by fire, and for repairs of all kinds—and for the purchase of two lots adjoining navy yard, Philadelphia, extending from Front street to the commissioners' line in the Delaware river, at a price not exceeding ninety thousand dollars—two hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

Washington, District of Columbia.
For extension of copper rolling mill; machinery and tools; storehouse for provisions and clothing; dredging channels; repairs of all kinds, and rail tracks in yard, one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Norfolk.
For repairs of victualling house, boat shed, blacksmith shop, and tools; wharves, foundry, officers' quarters, boiler shop, repairs of dry dock, engine house, mast house, and sail loft; saw-mill and machinery; offices and store-house and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Pensacola.
For repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

For machinery and materials for the repair of vessels at Pensacola, Ship Island, and New Orleans, one hundred thousand dollars.

Mare Island.
For continuation of grading and paving, ten thousand dollars; saws, lighter, and stages; foundry and machinery for same; machinery for saw-mill; continuing coal shed and wharf; continuing sea wall; steam hammer and tools for smithery; rigging and sail loft; repairs of all kinds; excess of expenditure on wharf; guardhouse; machinery for machine shop, and gas works; two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and nine hundred and sixty cents.

HOSPITALS.
Boston.
For remodeling old section of the hospital; heating and cooking and laundry apparatus; brick wall and iron gateways on Broadway; and repairs of building and improvement of grounds, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.
For repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, increase of apparatus in the laboratory, and repairs to heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

Norfolk.
For general improvement and repairs of building, ground, and wharves, five thousand dollars.

Pensacola.
For completion of extension of building, thirty thousand dollars.

Memphis.
For improvements and repairs of hospital, seven thousand dollars.

New Orleans.
For improvements and repairs of hospital, five thousand dollars.

Mare Island, California.
For completion of hospital, seventy-five thousand dollars.

MAGAZINES.
Portsmouth.
For howitzer and gun equipment shed; machinery for ordnance building, and for fitting

and furnishing new wings of ordnance building; grading grounds for repairs of ordnance buildings and railways, twenty thousand and fifty dollars.

Boston.
For repairs of magazine and shell-house at Chelsea, and powder boat; repairs of ordnance store, shell-houses, and gun and shot parks; tools for gun-carriage shop; and for completing ordnance store, sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

New York.
For machinery for repairing small arms; repairs to wharves and track on Ellis' island; sea-wall on north side of Ellis' island; repairs on magazine at Ellis' island; dredging at Ellis' island; and for repairs of all kinds, forty-two thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.
For repairs and alterations of ordnance storehouse and office; machinery and tools in ordnance workshop; and for magazines, wharf buildings, and grounds, eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Washington.
For repairs and improvements of the magazine, ordnance buildings, and grounds of the ordnance yard; erecting temporary sheds; additional ordnance machinery; and for continuing the new ordnance foundry, sixty-nine thousand dollars.

Mare Island, California.
For two small magazines at north end of the yard; enlargement of shell-house; preparing gun park; building sheds, and shot beds; machinery and tools for ordnance shop; and for repairs on magazine buildings and pile wharf, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.
For pay of superintendents, naval contractors, and all the civil establishments of the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. And the annual salary of the commanding engineer at Mare Island, California, shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, after the close of the present fiscal year.

For expenses of professors, watchmen, and others, and contingencies of the United States Naval Academy, one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-five cents. *Provided*, That no money appropriated for the support of the Naval Academy shall be applied to the support of any midshipman hereinafter appointed nor in strict conformance with the provisions of the law for appointing midshipmen to the Naval Academy.

For constructing coal wharf at Key West, Florida, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For altering coal depot to store house at Key West, Florida, eighteen thousand dollars.

For constructing railroad from naval wharf to coal yards at Key West, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For the pay of mileage of visitors to the Naval Academy two thousand dollars.

Naval Observatory.
For pay of assistant astronomer, three aids, and clerks, eight thousand dollars, and four thousand dollars thereof shall be equally divided among the three aids as their salary.

For wages of instrument maker, watchman, porter, and laborers; keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; fuel, lights, office furniture, and stationery; and for freight, transportation, postage, and incidental expenses, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
For furniture and repairs of same; house-cleaning and whitewashing; repairs to furnace, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; for hospital, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase and preparation of a site for a cemetery for the navy and marine corps, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For gratuities and medals of honor, five thousand dollars.

For bounties for destruction of enemies' vessels, as per "act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for the better government of the navy," two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of photographer, for ordnance bureau, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, lost at sea December thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Cairo, lost in Yacoo river, December twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

Speeches of Messrs. Breckinridge, Burman and Anderson.

In the Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th May, we find the annexed report of the speeches of Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, C. E. BURMAN, Esq., and Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, in the Union Convention at Louisville, on the 25th:

REMARKS OF DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

There being no business before the Convention, a unanimous call was made for Dr. Breckinridge, who had been sitting quietly in the rear of the theatre with his delegation. He arose in his place and began to exclaim himself from making a speech, when cries of "take the stand" called from him the suggestive response:

Gentlemen can turn their faces; it is no hardship for men to change positions and face about these times. Inquiring what had become of the resolutions, just offered, he was informed that they had been referred. Then, said he, if they are out of the house, I shall have but few words to say about them, as I prefer not to speak of a man behind his back. But as you have appointed me one of your delegates to the Baltimore Convention, I should be glad to know what is the opinion of the meeting in regard to the Presidency. I do not want instructions, so I will give you my opinion, and if you do not like it you can substitute another man in my place. It is my honest conviction that Abraham Lincoln is not only the man we ought to nominate, but he is the only man in the United States that there is any certainty Kentucky can unite upon. [Great applause.] I will go further, and say that if I shall be a representative in that Convention, it is not clear in my own mind that I would be willing to vote in that body for divers of those who have been nominated in the papers. I would be glad to feel authorized to vote for him all the time and for nobody else. I believe we can give the State of Kentucky for Mr. Lincoln, [applause], but have grave doubts whether we can give it to anybody else. I even doubt whether we ought to give it to anybody else.

I want now to say something on the slavery question. I have had it in my mind a long time, but have never found an opportunity to say it to the people who would be favorable hearers; for there is about as much depends on the hearer as the speaker, whether any good results from speaking.

Reply to the Louisville Journal.

Divers of you have seen, in one of the papers of this city, a very long, and I suppose a very clever article—I don't know it of my own knowledge, for I have not read it, preferring to be abused behind my back than seeking abuse by throwing myself under it—but I understand it is an elaborate attack on me in reference to a paper I wrote to Mr. Seward, attempting to show that I have changed my opinions on this subject of slavery. Now I have no idea of defending myself here to-day, but I wish to make a brief explanation in reference to that letter of mine.

In 1849 I was a candidate on the Emancipation ticket for the Convention to alter the Constitution of Kentucky, and was beaten, as probably some other respectable men, who would not like to acknowledge it were beaten at the same time. And in the sense of the Emancipation party of Kentucky, I wrote three letters. First, one to Mr. Sumner, in answer to a speech he made; second, one in answer to a speech of Seward's; and the third in answer to a speech made by John Breckinridge on being elected Senator. They were all written in the sense of an emancipationist, and I say to-day, without endorsing every sentence I have ever uttered—for there is probably no man whose opinions have less weight with me than my own when I have found out they are wrong—on this subject I have made no change, for I have been an emancipationist all my life. The first thing I remember in my boyhood is that while playing with a little negro boy that was given me to kick and cuff, I wondered and asked myself why it was not I who had been given to the negro to be cuffed; and I have never been able to solve the question to this day.

I never was technically an abolitionist. And let me tell what I mean by that word. In 1831 they put Garrison in jail in Baltimore, and he had just got out when I moved there. He was the originator of the special ideas you call the abolition theory, and they embrace three propositions: First, the instantaneous and universal abolition of slavery irrespective of their consequences; but I was always in favor of a system of gradual emancipation. The second point was, that the hostility against color was a prejudice, and ought to be abolished, and the negro ought to be admitted to equality with the white race, according to his merits; that is, if he was a man of more sense or better culture than a white man, he ought to have the preference in any given case, as for office or social position. I have always considered this an utterly impossible state of society, and have opposed the idea, and do now oppose it. You ask me now to let negroes vote in Kentucky; I answer no. It is impracticable. The prejudice as to color is natural. In the West Indies where the blacks predominate, they will not allow a white man to vote unless he has a certain amount of black blood in him. The third principle of the Abolition party was utter and unmitigated hatred of colonization. They thought the removal of the freed negroes was the perpetuation of slavery. But I have been the warm and constant supporter of the establishment of a free State in Africa by the colonization of negroes from the United States. There never was a civilized State in the tropics, and I believe the change that would make the greatest impression upon the world would be the establishment of a civilized free black State within the tropics.

Now, as for any change on my part. In the course of this Administration, many things have been done that I would not have done. I believe the power which is vested in the Government of the United States is far greater, more thorough, and more capable of being used for good or for ill, than seems generally to be admitted by even our own party. Wherever power has been vested in the Government, it is said further that they who administer the Government shall have power to do whatever is necessary to be done for the general defence and welfare of the nation. What more power can there be conceived of? The only question that has arisen in my mind has been as to the mode of doing the things necessary for the nation's welfare.

The Constitution of the United States, in giving the popular branch of the Government exclusive power to make war, renders it impossible that war should be made except by the concurrence of the majority of the American people. And my own opinion is

that whenever a people want to have war, they ought to be allowed to have it; and whenever they don't want to fight, nobody ought to make them fight.

And you cannot make peace without the President and two-thirds of the Senate, which is, in fact, two-thirds of the States, are in favor of making it. If the people choose to make war, they have to carry it on until two-thirds want to make peace. Now when you say they shall have power to make war and to declare peace, you do what is done in your State Constitution, when you say: "Trial by jury shall be held sacred." That is all you say, but the words involve the form of trial, and everything essential to the trial. So here, when you give to the popular branch of Congress the power to make war, it involves the right to kill people, and to do all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

I have said, in talking with my Yankee brethren, that it would be better for them and for the nation, and for mankind, to fight out this war until New England was reduced to the one hundred and twenty who came over in the Mayflower, and start afresh, than to allow the horrible, the destructive principle of secession to be established, and these children of the devil dominate over them. The American people have made up their minds to settle this question the way they want it, and they will do so, let it cost what it may; and as long as I live I will never cease to tell them to go on and accomplish the good work.

On amending the Constitution.

I received, the other day, a letter from my old friend, Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who has made a speech in favor of amending the Constitution. He asked me to write what I thought about it, and I will give you the substance of my reply:

Taking the posture of the negro question as it is, and the nation as it is, my conclusion is, that the Government of the United States is absolutely bound, by every consideration of statesmanship and of safety, to do one of two things: It is bound to use its whole power, both of war and of peace, to put back the negro, as far as possible, into the condition he occupied before the war; or it is bound to exterminate the whole institution, by all the powers the Constitution gives it, or that can be obtained by an amendment of that instrument. If I were a pro-slavery man, I would say: Put back the negro to his former position. But as I am an anti-slavery man, I say: Use the whole power of the Government to extinguish the institution of slavery, root and branch.

In 1789, the American people had the right to make a Constitution prohibiting slavery, to submit it to the several States for their adoption, and if they had adopted it, it would have been a blessing. Nobody can doubt they had this right; and if they ever had it, they have it still, for they have lost none of their rights. So far from parting with it, they have expressly placed it in the Constitution, and provided for change. It is provided for in a double manner: first, by initiation of Congress, and next by the action of States. Previous to our republican Government, from the beginning of the world, there was no way of altering governments but by the bayonet. Changes from despotisms to monarchies, and the like, had to be accomplished by civil war. But we took this "national right of revolution," and legalized it, sanctified it, in the fundamental organization of the Government, and no man need now talk about the national right of revolution by war. There is no such right in a republican government; we have provided for changes in the Government in a legal way, without resort to arms; and there is no more right to revolution by arms in our Government than there is for a mob to prevent the execution of a sentence imposed by one of your judges.

There is no legal, effectual mode of putting slavery in the United States out of existence, but by the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the power to make that amendment lies with the people, not in Congress; and for my own part, I sincerely hope they will make that amendment.—[Great applause.] I think the best thing you, as a party, can do, is to say you hope they will do it. You may get beaten by saying it, but your children will gain by it. I have been beaten many times, and I know how one feels under such circumstances.

But as to dodging, and throwing dust in people's eyes, lest you be beaten, I have nothing to say against it, and if I can see any advantage resulting from it after it is done, I will use it, but I will not lie for the sake of obtaining it.

But there is a reason why you should not pass such a resolution. While I love America better than I love any other country in the world, I love Kentucky better, as the best part of America. Now what can Kentucky do to get out of this difficulty, as a matter of policy? Thirty years ago I undertook to prove, and I think did prove, that under the present Constitution of Kentucky the power of the State is absolute over those persons, born after the passage of a law in regard to them; that is, that slavery attaches on birth and not before, and that the unborn child is not a slave in that sense that it is beyond the power of the Constitution. The word slavery, in the Constitution, means only those things that are in existence at the time, and those that the law will allow to come into existence with the condition of servitude attaching to them in an absolute manner. If the legislators choose to allow them to come into existence absolutely as slaves, or if they choose to prevent their coming in as slaves absolutely, slavery attaches in such manner only as the legislative power may determine under the Constitution. What you might gain by this view of the case is, that if you can send to the Legislature men who will give that interpretation to the Constitution, you can abolish slavery in this State at the end of the present living generation.

But supposing my interpretation wrong, you have another power left you, for you can take the slaves and pay for them, irrespective of the will of the owner, by giving a just compensation.

Mr. Breckinridge then spoke of a scheme that might be consummated, by which the General Government would grant the State say fifty millions of acres of public lands with which to pay for the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky.

He then concluded: I do not want you to commit yourselves absolutely to one particular mode of getting rid of slavery as long as there are two or three ways in which it may be accomplished. I want the Constitution amended if it is necessary, but I don't want it amended if we can get rid of the institution without amending it. We are in great peril in Kentucky. The State is divided into three equal parts. About one-third are secessionists; one-third are loyal and may be relied upon to the last extremity; the other third are more dangerous than rebels, for they can make a combination with the secessionists, and are allowed to vote, they will beat us. If those who are disfranchised by law are prevented from voting, we shall

beat them. I am in favor of allowing every man to vote who is entitled to, but no others. They have another Governor and another Congress. They had a son of mine sitting in their Congress, the meanest thing, I think, he ever did. Let them go there; they have no business voting for our Governor or members of Congress.

In conclusion, I do not intend to live, and if I can help myself, will not die, in any other Government than that of the United States; as long as a party one half as large as yours appears to be, exists in Kentucky, I believe she will remain there also.

REMARKS OF HON. C. F. BURMAN.

This gentleman addressed the Convention at some length, but we have space for only a few of his leading thoughts. He had been identified with negro slavery all his life, and when the war broke out, his slaves were worth \$25,000, but if he were to die to-morrow, they would sell for little or nothing. All this loss he charged upon Secessionists alone. He had always endeavored to conduct himself as a good master, and he had been denounced as an Abolitionist, but that word had now lost all its terrors. Before he would see Kentucky become disloyal to the Government of the fathers of the Revolution, he would vote to set every negro free in the Commonwealth. He believed the movement inaugurated to-day would accomplish great and good results. The position to which he had been assigned in the work, he would endeavor to fill. It became every one to do his best in canvassing the State and making friends to the common cause.

HON. LUCIEN ANDERSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Anderson being called out just before the adjournment, spoke briefly but to the point. He said: I have been denounced as an abolitionist. (Great cheers.) I am also a slaveholder to-day, and have been all my life, but I love the principles of liberty better than I do a Government founded on slavery. The question now is, whether we shall have a Government by which our liberties shall be maintained, or whether, after the war is over, we shall restore the very institution that has jeopardized all we have and are, and cost us such blood and treasure. For myself, I am not to be one of the instruments to restore an institution that has brought these terrible evils on the country.

The people of Kentucky have played with this thing until we have lost every demagogue that belonged to us. They have gone over to the enemy, under the guise of the Democratic party, when in fact, before the Convention met, they called on the guerrilla party to come to their relief. After this rebellion is over we will drive these wicked men into the camp of this wicked party. While Gen. Grant is leading his armies up to the fortifications of armed rebels, let us who are not in the army raise the standard of liberty and storm the fortifications of their allies at home.

Thank God I have lived to see the time when we can meet in convention where there is no red-handed traitor, or sympathizer with rebellion, to distract our counsels, but where all are determined on crushing out the rebellion.

It is gratifying to see the unanimity of the Convention. President Lincoln has stood by Kentucky when she refused to stand by herself. When the flag of Sumpter was assaulted, and the President called for troops, Kentucky's rebel Governor responded not a man nor a dollar. In less than six months Kentucky was invaded. She called for support, and the Federal Government came to her aid, and on every occasion of need President Lincoln has done all for Kentucky she could ask. Believing the people of the State are for Mr. Lincoln, I am in favor of the resolution proposed in regard to voting for him.

In regard to the resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, I will say, if we can get rid of slavery in any other way, I would prefer it, but if not, I am for the amendment. It has passed the Senate, and is now before the House, where I shall vote for it on my return. [Cheers.] I tell you the Union men in Kentucky are for it. We don't want to rob any man of his property, but we don't want to be robbed of our lives, and have the peace and happiness of our families endangered any longer. Who is responsible for this state of things in Kentucky? Geo. D. Prentice and James Guthrie, to a greater extent than any hundred other men in the State. They have usurped more power than President Lincoln ever did. Who authorized them to call the Union party in Kentucky to send delegates to the Chicago Convention? No more damnable fraud was ever attempted on an honest people, and they will receive the condemnation of every loyal man in the State.

The Cincinnati Commercial pertinent remarks:

There is a class of newspapers that can not be comforted when they hear of the death of any of the class recognized as their superiors down South. There has been a story that a young woman was killed in Charleston a few weeks ago, by a fragment of a shell. Thereupon the New York News says:

"The death of that sweet girl was murder. Why are these guns fired on Charleston? If all the girls in a Northern city were killed by Confederate shells, the News would not have grunted. The question 'Why are these guns fired on Charleston?' is a touching exhibition of copper-colored innocence."

GEN. McDOWELL.—Major General McDowell has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the Pacific. He will leave for California by an early steamer. The country has no more loyal citizen and no more accomplished soldier than he; and it is not at all unlikely that in the rapid progress of events he may find, in what seems now the comparatively unimportant region of California, a field for the full exercise of his abilities. The complications to which the Mexican question may possibly give rise will be only less in magnitude than those growing out of the rebellion; and in case of war with any European Power our Pacific possession will be the main prize of the contest.—N. Y. Times.

A New \$20 Counterfeit Greenback.

The Louisville Democrat notices a new twenty dollar counterfeit greenback, which is not described in the detective, but is equally good and calculated to deceive. The green is of a lighter shade than on the genuine, and the engraving is coarser. In the center of the bill the foot of the female figure is not seen, while in the genuine it is quite visible. In the printing just below the figure, in the word "the," there is no cross line in the letter H, while it is plain in the genuine. There is also a shade of difference in the color of the seal. In the counterfeit it is somewhat lighter than in the genuine. No doubt many of these notes will be offered, and it will be well for persons to mark the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit closely, to protect themselves from being victimized.

Reports from Richmond.

An Englishman named GEORGE H. HARRIS, a few days ago arrived at Washington from Richmond, which he left on the 12th May. Here is his report:—

Four weeks ago the rebel authorities became satisfied for the first time it was really Gen. Grant's purpose to attempt the capture of Richmond. Before this they believed that the demonstrations in that direction were a mere feint to conceal his real intentions. They flattered themselves that "On to Richmond" had been tried so often, without success, that it would not be ventured on very soon again; and that Grant was endeavoring to accomplish by strategy some grand result not attainable by the valor and strength of the Union armies if his designs were anticipated. As soon as Davis & Co. became satisfied that a grand movement was to be directed against their capital, they commenced a new extensive preparation to resist it. Not only were reinforcements collected from every quarter for Lee, but the erection of new defensive works previously suggested by Beauregard, but believed by Jeff. Davis to be superfluous, was proceeded with.

Additional measures were also adopted to render the "citizen militia" more patriotic and effective. The members have been for several weeks assembled every afternoon in Capitol Square for company and battalion drill, after which they are gathered around the equestrian monument of Washington, and around the steps of the Capitol, and exhorted and implored by eloquent speakers—each of whom imagines himself a Patrick Henry—to welcome the Federals with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

The "citizen militia," of which I was speaking, includes every man and boy in and around the city capable of bearing arms or rendering any kind of military service. Aliens, citizens of other States who happen to be at the capital, as well as the denizens of the place, have been gobbled up in the streets and forced into the ranks, and nothing they can say or do will get them released. Such as complain too emphatically of their treatment are hurried off to Castle Thunder. A whole company, composed mainly of Irishmen, revolted and were at once thrown into the Castle. Not less than three hundred had been incarcerated for refusing to do militia duty before Mr. Harris left.

Some of the companies, composed of lawyers, merchants, clergymen and others, of unquestionable loyalty to Jeff. Davis, are permitted, after drilling in the square for a time each day, to return to their homes and business, to be assembled suddenly, if necessary at the signal ringing of the bells. But all who are suspected of a disposition to shirk duty are kept together.

The rebel soldiers confined in Castle Thunder awaiting trial for desertion, absence without leave, and other offenses, as well as those convicted and undergoing punishment in the chain-gang, have all been pardoned and returned to their regiments. The jails and penitentiary have been ransacked for recruits, all receiving pardon who will enlist. The Confederate authorities do not consider that they are letting fellows loose on Southern society. Governor Smith declared to several persons, in the hearing of Mr. Harris, that should these convicts desert, it would be to the enemy's lines, and that they would soon commence playing their avocations of theft, robbery, and murder, among the Yankees, so that, even if they deserted, the Confederacy would receive some satisfaction from having released them, and at the same time get rid of feeding them. Even the murderer R. S. Ford, convicted recently of manslaughter for the premeditated and deliberate killing of Mr. Dixon of Georgia, Clerk of the House of Representatives, a little more than a year ago, has been reprieved and placed in command of a company of pardoned felons.

The Rebel War Department has also determined to employ negro soldiers for the defense of the Rebel capital. These soldiers are to be bondmen, and are not to be enrolled or mustered into the service like white soldiers, but are to be hired by the Government, or their masters. In case they are killed or lost, or rendered worthless, their owners will receive their value in money, as they do for horses, mules, and other property impressed or hired by the Government, and lost in its service. These negroes are recruited upon these terms with the consent of their owners. There are hundreds of farmers, large slaveholders, in the counties of Goochland, Hanover, New-Kent, and Henrico, who, in view of the advance of General Grant, have no inclination to send their lands; and being therefore glad to be relieved for a time of their negroes, they heartily second the arrangement of the War Department.

But while the Rebel authorities will regard these soldiers merely as armed property, they will claim, if any are taken prisoners, that they are soldiers and should be exchanged as such. None but the best men with families will be employed, and they are assured by their masters, if they desert, or are taking prisoners and refuse to be exchanged, that their wives will be flogged to death or sold South on the rice plantations. They are too familiar with the brutality and cruelty of their Rebel masters to disregard this fiendish threat, and their affection for their wives, if they can be so called, would prompt most of them to endure anything, even bondage, to keep them from destruction.

Several companies of this character have already been organized, and are under instruction. It is supposed that they will be employed principally within the fortifications, as they are being taught mainly to load, fire and handle the heavy guns. In short, no effort is being spared to hold Gen. Grant at bay. Thousands of reinforcements are being sent every day from the South and Southwest to Gen. Lee. Nearly all the troops have been taken from Charleston and Mobile, and so many have been withdrawn from Johnston that it pressed by our forces he can only escape destruction by another masterly retreat.

The rebels are bound to stake everything on their capital. If they lose it, they know their cause is irreparably lost. The Army of Virginia could not, in such case, be kept together for a day. A great battle between Grant and Lee must soon be fought, compared with which the battles of last week and the week before will appear like skirmishes. Jeff. Davis will take the field in person—not to command the army, but by his presence to endeavor to inspire the despairing soldiers with enthusiasm. Since the battles with Grant, Davis has reviewed a portion of Lee's army, and is reported to have said in an address to them—that the time had arrived, when, by putting forth all their energies, they could crush the enemy in almost a single blow, and put an end to the war; and that it was his intention to be with them and share their dangers in the next great conflict.

Mr. Douglas on the Result.

HON. J. N. ARNOLD, of Michigan, in a recent speech in the National House of Representatives, related the following prediction made by Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, in January, 1861, as furnished by Gen. C. B. STEWART, of New York, to Mr. ARNOLD:—

Mr. Douglas was asked by Gen. Stewart (who was making a New Years call on Mr. Douglas.) "What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and associates to divide the Union?" Douglas replied:

"The cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States in their schemes of secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed, there will be the most terrible civil war the world ever seen, lasting for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital, to give them prestige abroad; but they will never succeed in taking it. The North will rise en masse to defend; but it will become a city of hospitals; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded; and even this house and the Minnesota block (now the Douglas hospital) may be devoted to that purpose, before the end of the war."

Gen. Stewart inquired: "What justification is there for all this?" Douglas replied: "There is no justification; nor any pretense of any. If they will remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will permit, to maintain their just rights; and I doubt not but a majority of Congress will do the same." "But," said he, on rising to his feet and extending his arm, "if the Southern States attempt to secede from this Union, without further cause, I am in favor of their having just as many slaves and as much slave property, as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more."

"My dear hearers," said a preacher, discoursing on the awful subject of death, "there's nothing destroys so many lives as death. Some people are killed by accident, and some in battle; some are lost at sea, and some are devoured by wild beasts; but, my hearers, it is a solemn truth that nothing kills so many as death. Aye, death has been at work ever since sin entered the world, and has destroyed millions and millions of the human family."

EYE AND EAR, Deafness and Blindness.

Dr. Jones of New York City, the Oculist and Aurist, is still practicing at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., where he has been induced to remain until June 30th. All who are afflicted with any disease of the EYE or EAR, or who have CROOKED EYES, will do well to avail themselves of Dr. Jones's skill at once. Dr. J. straightens crooked eyes in two minutes, in old or young. He inserts Artificial Eyes to move and appear natural, and performs all delicate or difficult operations on the EYE and EAR; cures sore and weak eyes, and all curable diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat; he cures discharges of the Ear, noise in the head, operations for hair lip, falling of the eye lid, and treats successfully catarrh in all its forms. Dr. Jones has had the benefit of a thorough Medical education, in Europe and America; has given special attention to the Eye and Ear for ten years. His Diplomas from the best Medical Institutions in the world hang in his office, open to the inspection of the interested.

All who need his services must see him before June 30th.

LOUISVILLE, May 23, 1864.

The skin of the arrakan, which is so much the fashion in Paris, and is so exceedingly dear, is procured in all its beauty by killing the black sheep that is bearing young, and skinning the lamb thus untimely born, as the skin is thus rendered beautifully tan. The Japanese lately compared the English to the most barbaric natives of the earth. They had not heard of this fashion of *les Francois*, we presume.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

I That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered: upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

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GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864.—411w-312.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms:—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

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A Full and Well-selected Stock

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All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL

March 18, 1864.—1f.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

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Just received. Call and examine at

March 18, 1864.—1f.

S. C. BULL

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Esq., Consul General of the United States in Canada, dropped dead in the streets in Montreal, on the 27th of May. He was for several years a conspicuous member of Congress from Ohio; and on two occasions was prostrated in the House from disease of the heart.

An order has been issued by Provost Marshal General FRY, declaring that the enrolling act allows any enrolled person to furnish a substitute at any time before a draft, and that he may also furnish him at any place, other than that in which he resides, or may be enrolled.

E. A. POLLARD, one of the Editors of the Richmond Examiner, who was, some two weeks ago, captured, on a blockade runner, on the 29th May, was sent to Fort Lafayette. He has been one of the most virulent and brutal of the rebel Editors: taunting the Union prisoners and urging the most outrageous treatment of them. If any thing, he has been more virulent towards the Union Editors and correspondents captured, than toward Union soldiers; and it was great injustice to permit him for two weeks to have, on his parole, the freedom of Boston, while so many Union correspondents are confined in Libby prison.

The Union Democratic State Committee of New York held a meeting at Syracuse last week. Sub-committees were appointed to prepare an address and plan of organization; and then the committee adjourned to meet in New York city, when the sub-committees will report. A telegram states that the meeting was very enthusiastic, and the members united in the determination to support the Union candidate to be nominated at Baltimore, at the same time expressing a preference for Mr. Lincoln, while warmly recognizing the patriotism of Secretary STANTON, Generals DIX and BUTLER, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, LYMAN, TREMAIN, JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN CONNORS and other eminent war Democrats. The meeting of the State Committee was also attended by the leading War Democrats from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and nearly all the New England States.

Practice versus Precept.

There has been very much said, by certain parties, about negro enrollments, and negro enlistments; and great indignation, and apparent horror, manifested at the bare idea that negroes should be enlisted as soldiers; on every street corner, and at every cross road doggerly, they have been eloquent in denunciation of the proposition. That was their precept!

When the draft came, because the quota was not "filled by volunteers within a reasonable time," some of these same parties became extremely solicitous that the quota should be filled by negro enlistments; and we have heard of some of them making speeches to get the negroes to voluntarily go forward and enlist; and continuing their appeals until sufficient did so, to procure an exemption of their particular counties from the draft. That is their practice!

BENEDICT ARNOLD, at the breaking out of the Revolution of 1776, was unquestionably a Patriot, and on many battle fields proved his patriotism and attested his faithful devotedness to Liberty by deeds of valor, and sealed them with his blood. The same may be said of CHARLES LEE, "Light Horse" HARRY LEE, and O'CONNER. But, overweening ambition, the subtle flattery of sycophants, and inordinate self-esteem precipitated ARNOLD and some of his accomplices into the commission of treason.

And are men of this day any better than in those days? If such traitors as Gens. ARNOLD, CHARLES LEE, HARRY LEE, and O'CONNER, could be found with daring sufficient to flaunt their treason in the face of the loyal three million of patriots, should it be a matter of surprise that now, when the population has increased, we have many ARNOLDS, LEEs and O'CONNERs, who after attesting the truth of their Unionism on fields of carnage, and sealing it with their blood, should yield to the fawnings and flatteries of traitors in the garb of patriots, and by specious harpings about usurpation of power and tyrannical acts, give aid and comfort to the treason they at one time abhorred; but which the seductive flattery that incited their ambition led them to endure, then to pity, and soon will induce them to embrace.

There was a Judas among the twelve Apostles; there was a BENEDICT ARNOLD, and other traitors in the days of 1776. In both cases, they were trusted and faithful for a time. There are traitors now; men who have been faithful and trusted; but are now no less traitors. The root of the matter was not in their hearts. Ambition and an over-estimate of self have smothered their Unionism. The Devil—the first great traitor—the father of all traitors, as he is of liars—will furnish them specious garbs to hide their treason, that they may, if possible, deceive the very elect patriots themselves. Let the people be on their guard, lest the serpent of treason creeps within their fold, and leaves the slime of its track upon their souls. His followers have stolen the livery of patriots, to aid them in the achievement of their ambitious aims.

The radical Abolitionists of the WENDELL PHILLIPS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN—the great favorites of the Louisville Democrat—met at Cleveland yesterday, May 31. Indications point to the nomination of FREMONT. All the leaders are opposed to Mr. LINCOLN.

Public Documents.

To Representative GEO. H. YEAMAN and Senator L. W. POWELL, we are under obligations for several valuable public documents. They will accept our thanks.

Travelling Chicagoards.

Some two months ago, the leading German Democratic organ of Ohio, which had been a staunch Vallandighamite, took down the name of VALLANDIGHAM as its candidate for the Presidency, and put up the name of FREMONT. About the same time, it was asserted, and never denied, that FREMONT had made a bid for the nomination of the Chicago Convention, on the ground of his always having been a Democrat, and of his opposition to President LINCOLN. We took occasion at the time to note the fact, that the Fremont element was looking toward Chicago, and that we should not be surprised if that convocation of disloyal elements would embrace the entire Fremont wing of the opposition.

The telegraph yesterday brought the news of the initiatory proceedings of the Cleveland radicals, which evidently show that some of the delegates are looking Chicago-ward. They desire to nominate GRANT and FILMORE, or FREMONT and ROSECRANS, or some such ticket, that will be endorsed by the Chicago Convention.

Unsluicing its Venom.

The Louisville Journal, of May 23, fairly opened the sluice-gates of its venom and vituperative spite upon the Union Convention recently assembled in that city. Referring to that body it says, it was composed—

"Of men who are fattening on the blood and treasure of our country, of office holders under the Treasury and War Departments, of contractors, shoulder strapped aspirants, and the few Editors who have deserted the conservatism of Kentucky to follow the fortunes of Mr. Lincoln, in the hope, that, if re-elected, he will recompense their apostasy with official preferment. All these were held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, and therefore there was apparent harmony, however much bitterness and jealousy were concealed beneath the surface."

The villany and infamy of the falsehoods contained in the above paragraph is not lessened, because it appears in the Louisville Journal—a concern that has battered and speculated upon "the blood and treasure of the country," until it has waxed fat, and now kicks against the President and the Government, because its horse-leech cries for more are not as speedily answered as its capacious maw demands. Will the Journal tell the people, how many hundreds of thousands that concern and its editors and proprietors have amassed, by horse and mule, and gun contracts? By exclusive permits to deal in pistols, rifles, ammunition, etc.? By exclusive permits to send goods and merchandise to disloyal sections? By Government advertisements and printing? By agencies? By making a loud boast of a semi-refusal to sell out to CHARLEY MOREHEAD, the rebel agent, and receiving a larger bonus from the Union men to continue loyal, than was offered by the rebel commissioner?

The Journal is a beautiful concern to prate about other people "fattening on the blood and treasure of the country." We venture that the members of the Union Convention, all combined, have not received as much in gross as the Journal's editors and proprietors have invested from the net income of their receipts from "the blood and treasure of the country." And yet, it has the impudence and hardihood to speak of the Union Convention being held together by the cohesive power of public plunder! Could brazen-faced impudence have gone further?

But probably the Journal thought it was speaking of the Guthrie-Prentice Convention! If so, possibly the portrait would suit. For we find active in that Convention men who have grown enormously rich by their profitable speculations in the wants and needs of the Government, and also in the wants and necessities of the people! There were also in it, any quantity of contractors to furnish supplies to the Government; contractors to feed horses and mules; office holders under the National Government, and scores of those under the State Government,—broken down political hacks and cross-road politicians, who are endeavoring to get galvanized, by the venomous poison emitted by the Journal, long enough to obtain another office.

RICHARD JAMES OGLESBY, the Union candidate for Governor of Illinois, is a native of Oldham county, in this State, and was born on the 24th day of June, 1824. His parents moved to Illinois and he studied law in Springfield. In the Mexican war he served as a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. E. D. BAKER.

"In the spring of 1849 he joined an overland company on their way to California, where he remained for two years, when he returned to Decatur and resumed his practice. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate. When the rebellion broke out he threw himself with all the ardor of his impetuous nature into the service of his country. He was chosen colonel of 8th Illinois volunteers, in 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Fort Donelson.

"His splendid gallantry in that engagement gained for him an immediate commission as Brigadier General of volunteers. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where again he exhibited his able generalship and cool courage. Later, at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, he was severely wounded by a ball lodging near the spine. The gallant old veteran still carries the ball in his body as a memento of that fight. His painful effects, from which he has never wholly recovered, incapacitate him from active service."

War News—Official Despatches.

Washington, May 28, 9:30 P. M.—To Major Gen. Dix:—I have received an official despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover town, dated yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock P. M.

It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of North Anna Thursday night, and moved toward Hanover town, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday morning) Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a rebel vidette.

The 1st Division of the 6th Corps arrived at 10 A. M. and now hold the place, with sufficient force of cavalry and infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon it. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later despatch, dated 7 o'clock this morning, the 28th from headquarters, says Magahick Church has been relieved. It reports that everything goes on finely. Weather clear and cool. The troops came up rapidly and in good spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported from 3,000 to 10,000. Wickham's and Lemass's brigades of cavalry are also there. The despatch further states, that after seizing Hanover Ferry, Gen. Terbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and fled before ours on every occasion.

A despatch from General Sherman dated, May 28, six A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our forces met the enemy about one mile west of the Pumpkin Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. General Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong preparations of earth and timber. General Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30—9 A. M.—To Major Gen. Dix: No official despatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening. A telegram from Sherman, dated near Dallas, May 29, reports that on Saturday an engagement occurred between our forces and McPherson's corps. The rebels were driven back with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded, and left in our hands about 300 prisoners. Our loss was not over 300.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

Washington, May 30—To Major Gen. Dix:—A despatch dated yesterday, the 29th, at Hanover Town, states that the army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey and now occupies a front about three miles south of the road. Yesterday two divisions of our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy south of Hawes' Store, driving him about a mile upon what appears to be his new lines. We will find out all about it to-day. Our loss in the cavalry engagement was 350 killed and wounded, of whom but 44 are ascertained to have been killed. We have driven the enemy, most of their killed and many of their wounded fell into our hands. Another official despatch dated the 29th at 2 o'clock details the movements of several corps then in progress up to that time, and there was no engagement. Earlier despatches from headquarters have been sent, but they failed to reach Washington.

E. M. STANTON

War Department, Washington, May 20, 10 P. M.—To Major General Dix: No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this department from Gen. Grant or Sherman. A portion of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred under command of Gen. Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction. No change in the command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his army in the field.

Despatches from Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying troops brought back by Gens. Steele and Banks, and organizing the forces of West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Generals Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments under the orders of Gen. Canby as division commander, his military relation being the same as formerly exercised by Gen. Grant, and now exercised by Gen. Sherman, of the Department of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

E. M. STANTON.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Minister of the United States to Mexico, has returned home. It is said he has resigned, and will be succeeded by Hon. THOMAS NELSON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., May 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

In view of the emergencies requiring their early presence in the field, it is hereby ordered that all volunteers under the late six months call shall report at the nearest point of rendezvous mentioned in General Orders No. 3, and subsequent orders from these Headquarters, on or before the 7th day of June, 1864—where they will be at once organized into companies of at least the minimum size. In the consolidation of detachments regard will be had, as far as possible, to the claims of recruiting officers.

From the companies thus formed, regiments will be organized, contributing if necessary for that purpose, the troops located at the various camps of rendezvous.

The deficit of troops under the call for ten thousand, having thus become known, Maj. Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General of Kentucky, will at once order into the field such portions of the Militia of the State, as are required to fill that deficit. The call for this force will take into consideration the amount of service performed by the various districts, and assign their proportion accordingly.

By command of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.
May 30, 1864—w&tw1m-327.

Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union party for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The counties composing the District are: Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby and Oldham.

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—te.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present. L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Augusta, May 2, 1864—318tw.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

MICHAEL'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863. On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

DIED.

May 25, 1864, at the residence of his father, near Maysville, Kentucky, after a long and painful illness, HARRY C. HORD, aged 20 years, 9 months, and 27 days, the youngest son of Francis T. Hord, Esq.

"Weep not for him the bitter tear;
Nor give the heart the sad regret,
'Tis but the casket that lies here,
The gem that held it sparkles yet."

United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open at his office in the city of Frankfort, for examination and persons interested for the sale of fifteen days from the date hereof, where, at the expiration of said fifteen days, upon the 13th day of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by said assistant assessor. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the principle of inequality or error complained of. Dated at Williamstown, May 31, 1864.

W. S. RANKIN,
Assessor Fourth Dist. Ky.

May 31, 1864—w4t.

LOST!

In the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 20th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Annie L. Watson. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it at S. C. Bull's store.

May 27, 1864.—3ttw-326.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Trigg county, Ky., on the 18th ultimo, as a runaway, a colored negro man, (slave), calling himself GEORGE; copper color, about thirty-five years old; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Said boy says he belongs to one Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennessee. If not claimed by his owner, due time, he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CAMERON,
Jailer of Trigg County, Ky.
June 1, 1864—w1m—.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Prescott Marshal General's Office,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

(CIRCULAR No. 18.)

The following order of the Secretary of War is announced for the information and guidance of the officers of this Bureau, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1864.

ACCOUNTS FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING for the Bureau of the War Department must be rendered in duplicate, and state upon their face—

The name of the publisher or firm;

The name of the newspaper and the place where published;

The dates between which inserted;

The amount of matter and number of insertions charged for, and the rate per square or line;

And must be accompanied by a full schedule of the customary advertising terms of the newspaper, unless the same shall have been previously filed with the Assistant Secretary of War.

Accounts must then be verified by the officer by whom the advertisements are signed, stating that the publication was authorized by him, and the number of insertion ordered.

Advertisements copied from other papers, without authority, will not be paid for.

The attention of officers is directed to the fact that the practice of ordering advertisements to be inserted "till day" of sale, etc., involves a useless expenditure, in cases where the station of the officer is remote from the place of publication.

Officers issuing advertisements for publication, will, at the same time, transmit copies of the same to the Assistant Secretary of War, stating the newspapers in which they are to be published, and the number of insertions ordered; and whenever only a portion of the official newspapers in any locality are selected to publish any advertisement, the officer will state his reasons for selecting the particular papers in question, and also his reasons for not advertising in the other official papers in that locality.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,

Assistant Secretary of War.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy one time—

Union Press.

June 1, 1864—1t.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. E. C.

May 30, 1864—tw3t*

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,

Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864.

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case.

W. H. EIDELL,

Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen.

May 20, 1864, [ch. Lou. Press.] 3ttw-323

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY

STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLOUS

COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma,

and Consumption. It is only necessary for

any one troubled with these complaints to try

one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation

ever used. It not only cures the above affections

of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night

Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent

gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant

to take, and a safe medicine for infants.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists

generally.

May 25, 1864—w&tw1y-325.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing

disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and

Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were

cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile

Remedy. They say they have tried everything,

but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strick-

land's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after

suffering for many years with the worst kind of

Piles. They recommend every one who is suffer-

ing to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manu-

factured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati,

O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864—w&tw1y-325.

Diarrhoea

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

[A composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-

ulants and carminatives, which every physician

